

KARSKI, W. mgr.

Social meeting of pharmacists from Czechoslovakia and Poland.
Farmacja Pol. 19 no.17/18:379 25 S'63

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KARSKIY, B. Ye.

Ussr/Geology
Ore Deposits
Nickel

Nov/Dec 47

"Nickel-Sulfide Mineralization in the Intrusive
Diabase of the Western Slopes of the Urals (Ust'-
Churov'sky Deposits, Kranso-Visherevsky Rayon),"
B. A. Kashin, B. Ye. Karakly, 7 pp

"Is Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 6

Describes Ust'-Churov'sky deposits and explains
studies conducted to determine whether or not nickel
sulfide could be found in some of the basic Ural
mineral rock. Established that diabase dikes were
rich sources of nickel sulfide. Best deposits were
in dikes which had a western incline not to exceed
75°.

60/4943

KARSKIY, S.Ye.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

✓ Myrmekites in basic rocks. V. V. Pavlov and B. E. Karakul. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1949, No. 5, 128-36. —Previously no myrmekites were known in which plagioclase intergrown with quartz was not highly albitic, with andesine as the extreme compn. Myrmekites were studied occurring in anorthosites, gabbro-norites, labradorites, or plagioclase-websterites, with primary plagioclases varying from Ab_{51} to Ab_{10} , but with K feldspar (microcline) nearly always absent. Orthorhombic pyroxene (hypersthene) is usually changed to talc, the monoclinic pyroxene trilitized. Particularly such myrmekites, in typically basic rocks, have a bytownitic plagioclase (Ab only 30-10) and no K feldspar. The myrmekites of this peculiar type are locally restricted to cleavage discontinuities of the primary plagioclase or to twin lamellar seams. The unexpected formation of such a basic plagioclase in intergrowth with quartz is explained by a reaction characterized by an enrichment in CaO in metasomatic solus.; at the same time Na silicates are enriched in bluish amphiboles.
W. Eitel

KARSKIN, B. YE.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry..

D

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18914.

Author : B. Ye. Karskiy G.P. Lugovskoy.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Asbestos,
Mica, Asbestos-Cement Products and Projection of Con-
struction of Mica Industrial Concerns.

Title : Method of Studying and Characteristics of Inclusions
in Muscovite of Mamsko-Chuyskiy Region.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Vses. N.-l. In-t. Asbesta, Slyudy, Asbastotsement.
Izdeliy i Projektir. Str-va Predpriyatiy Slyud. Prom-
sti, 1956, Vyp. 4, 39-70.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

-26-

KARSKIY, B. Ye.

Geological and mineralogical criteria in the commercial
estimation of mica-bearing pegmatites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. 8 no. 12:54-63 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

S/035/62/000/011/065/079
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Karský, Georgij

TITLE: On the "lamp error" in measuring directions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 23 -
24, abstract 11G176 ("Geod. a kartogr. obzor", 1962, v. 8/50, no.5,
81 - 84, Czech)

TEXT: The author considers the problem of producing the image, by a mirror, of a pointed light source and a bulb with filaments. He notes that, as far as the telescope is aimed at the center of the image of a light source rather than at the mirror center, while sighting a lamp, the results of measuring directions may be affected by the "lamp error" $\Delta\sigma$. Its maximum value can be determined by the formula $\Delta\sigma_{\max} = \rho \frac{R}{s}$, where R is radius of mirror curvature, s is distance from the mirror center to the observer. Arguing with Tardy and Laclaver (RZhAstr, 1961, 5060) the author points out that the radical method of eliminat-

Card 1/2

On the "lamp error" in measuring directions

S/035/62/000/011/065/079
A001/A101

ing the effect of "lamp error" is the use of a plane light source - a frosted bulb without reflector. There are 6 references.. ✓

N. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KARSKIY, N. Ye., Engr. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Carbide Formation During Isothermal Transformation of Austenite of Alloy Steels." All-Union Order of Lenin Sci Res Inst of Aviation Materials - "VIAM" 10 Jul 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jul, 1947 (Project #17836)

19

5

USE OF A TEMPERATURE-GRADIENT INSTRUMENT FOR INVESTIGATING THE DECOMPOSITION OF AUSTENITE IN ALLOY STEELS. N.E. Karaskii and V.V. Balakin. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1947, vol. 13, pp. 840-844 (in Russian); Chemical Abstracts, 1949, vol. 43, Jan. 25, cols. 537-538). A specimen 3.5 mm. in dia. and 30 mm. long was heated in a special apparatus above the critical temperature, then one end was quenched in water and the other end maintained above the critical temperature and a temperature gradient created along the entire length of the specimen. After a specified time the entire specimen was quenched and then polished for microscopic examination. In studying a steel containing 0.74% C, 1.08% Cr, 2.15% Ni, 0.32% Mo, 0.10% Si and 0.52% Mn, the specimens were held at the temperature gradient for 3, 15, 60, and 120 min., respectively, and then quenched. The 3-min. specimen contained no pearlite or bainite and only a small amount of martensite; those held 15 and 60 min. contained increasing amounts of pearlite and bainite. The method permitted a rapid study of the S-curve characteristics of a given steel.

ASTM A1 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62-7777-1332

KARSKY,

62/49T9

USSR/Metals

Alloys

Plastic Properties

Jul 49

Investigating the Microplasticity of Commercial Alloys With Microgrids, "T. I. Gudkova, N. Ye. Karsky, G. I. Sovolov, All-Union Metallurgical Institute, Moscow, USSR, 1952, 112 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 7

Explains significance of plasticity and difficulties of its determination in actual alloys as contrasted with monocrystal analysis, especially in heterogeneous alloys. Emphasizes that macrodeformation is made up of local microdeformations which are very widely distributed. 62/49T9

USSR/Metals (Contd)

Jul 49

which may vary widely from the average value measured by ordinary methods. Points out shortcomings of normal grid method. It is necessary to obtain grid spacing of a few hundredths of a millimeter. Authors used Gammann's apparatus for this purpose. Explains method in detail. Includes photographs of apparatus and microphotographs of several cases of deformation (showing grid).

62/49T9

Study of Microplasticity of Technical Alloys with the Aid of a Microlattice. T. I. Gulikova, N. E. Karskih, and G. I. Sobolev. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1940, Vol. 18, July, pp. 818-821). [In Russian]. In the technique described, a rectangular lattice is scratched on the surface of the specimen by means of the diamond prism of a microhardness testing instrument. The load on the prism during the making of the lattice is about 1 kg., the table of the microscope of the instrument, to which the specimen is fixed, being moved to give a network of scratches with interscratch distance of the order of hundredths of a millimetre. Photomicrographs, shown to illustrate the appearance of the micro-lattice on deformed specimens, include those of wrought iron.—a v

A B M 3 L 2 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
13										13									
<p>Measurement of Sagging Due to Small Loads at the Moment of Structural Transformations in Steel. (In Russian.) N. E. Karskii and T. I. Sobolev, <i>Zavodskaya Laboratoriya</i> (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Nov. 1949, p. 1335-1358.</p> <p>Describes and diagrams apparatus for measuring the above at high temperatures. This apparatus indicates the increased rate of plastic deformation during austenite decomposition in the pearlite, bainite, and martensite regions and also during restoration, recrystallization, and processes taking place during annealing of quenched steel.</p>																			
ASB-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										REGIONAL BOARD									
MATERIALS INDEX										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									

KARSKIY, N. E.

AID P - 3319

Subject : USSR/Power Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 5/28
Author : Karskiy, N. E., Kand. Tech. Sci.
Title : On fragility of high pressure steam steel conduits
Periodical : Elek. sta., 8, 19, Ag: 1955
Abstract : The article discusses the fragility of conduits caused by the settling of carbides during operation. The impact strength of different types of steel is discussed. Some recommendations, i.e. maintaining temperatures within and without the conduits on a certain level, precaution measures during repairs, etc. are made. One photo.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

KARSKY, N. E.

Accelerated method of control of metal in high-pressure steam tubing. *Metallurg. Zh.* 1957, No. 3, 8-15. Samples of steel 15M (0.16% C, 0.5 Mn, 0.3 Si, 0.6 Mo) and 15M (same except 0.20 C) were obtained from steam tubing that had operated at 450 to 510° at pressures of 100 to 130 kg./sq. cm. for times of 1600 to 50,000 hrs. The microstructures were observed for evidence of spheroidization and graphitization, the 100,000-hr. rupture strength and the creep strength for a rate of 10⁻⁴ per hr. were detd. at 500°, and chem. analyses were made of the C and Mo contents of the steel and the Mo content of the ferrite. The rupture strength in kg./sq. mm. varied with the % Mo in the ferrite according to the equation: $4.2 \pm 20 \text{ Mo}$, for steels with spheroidized carbides.

Steels that were not spheroidized had higher strengths, and steels that had graphitized had lower strengths than this. The creep strength varied as, $3 \pm 0.5 \text{ Mo}$ kg./sq. mm. At 500°, the 0.2% offset yield strength of spheroidized steels was 20 ± 2 kg./sq. mm. for all Mo contents, and the tensile strength was $25.6 \pm 26.4 \text{ Mo}$. These formulas permitted the properties of the steel in tubing to be estd. from the results of chem. analysis of the carbides in the steel. It was recommended that long-time tests be used also. Tests on steel 15M (same as 15M except for 1.0 Cr) were used to illustrate how the method could be used to predict long-time, high-temp. strength. The Cr and Mo contents of the carbides were detd. in samples of these steels aged under lab. conditions for times up to 3000 hrs. at 600°. The corresponding values for temps. down to 500° were estd. Then the above equations were used to predict the strength properties in the range 500 to 600°.

A. G. Guss.

4-4E2C

pl
Abx

AUTHOR: Karskiy, N.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 104-2-8/38

TITLE: Concerning observations on the metal of high pressure piping. (O nablyudenii za metallom truboprovodov vysokogo davleniya)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No.2, pp. 35 - 41 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: During the course of time the reliability of piping that operates at temperatures above 450 C diminishes, mainly because of creep and changes in the structure of the metal. The remanent strain on low alloy steel tubes at destruction by creep is usually a little more than 1% and so the creep must be limited to less than 1% with a rate of creep of $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm/mm.hr. Structural changes that occur in piping at high temperatures weaken it. According to the old instruction of 1948 creep measurements on high pressure steam piping were made by annual measurements of diameter with a micrometer, the pipes being fitted with a carefully machined boss of stainless steel for this purpose. In recent years experience has revealed the defects of this instruction which were mostly associated with difficulties of measuring the pipes from the bosses. The method took a lot of time and was subject to a number of errors which are described.

Card 1/3

and it is being used in a number of power stations of the Moscow power system. It is, therefore, recommended to change the 1955 instruction and detailed recommendations to this end are made. Rules are given for taking samples of metal for analysis and the action that must be taken if the results are unsatisfactory is described. It is recommended

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910015-6

Concerning observations on the metal of high pressure piping.
(Cont.) 104-2-8/38

to set up central records of metal structure.

There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

KARSKIY, N.Ye.

Metal brittleness under the effect of creep. Issl. po zharopr.
slav. 3:346-363 ' 58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Creep of metals) (Metals--Brittleness)

STAFF I BOOK EXPLOITATION 80W/2103

Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya
Struktura i svoystva shchepochykh materiyalov [Structure and Properties of Heat-resistant Materials]. Collection of Articles. Moscow, Mashinostroyeniye, 1979. (Series: Itsa [Today] kn. 9). Grada slip inserted, 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR, Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya and
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, Ministry of Science and Higher Education,
(Mavroye upravleniye mashinostroyeniya i yuzhnykh organizatsiy).

Address: E.S. Petrovskiyavskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ed. of Publishing
House: S.A. Ivanovskiy, Ed.: A. P. Ivanovskiy, Managing Ed. for literature on
Metal Working and Tool Making: R. D. Byrskiy, Ed.

NOTE: This book is intended for workers of scientific research institutes and for engineering staffs of plant laboratories of the boiler and turbine industries and power stations. It may also be useful to staff members of higher educational institutions studying problems of physical metallurgy.

NOTES: This collection of articles describes results of work done at **HERIOT-WATT** on the strength of materials used constructively at high temperatures in power plants. The articles deal with problems of heat resistance, alloying, and the production and heat treatment of heat-resistant steels. The evaluation of properties of industrial materials used under high and ultra-high pressures is given, and modern testing methods are discussed. No preambles are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

LETTER OF COMMENT:

sky, I. N., (Candidate of Technical Sciences). Writings of Metals in

The author analyzes the dependence of residual deformation on the temperature and time of creep failure of 12 Mn (perlite) and B1257 (austenitic) steels.

SECTION II. ALLOYED OF WEAR-RESISTANT ALLOYS AND STEELS, MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND HEAT TREATMENT

W. L. L. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Professor], and M. L. Ruzayev, [Engr.]
Tables of the Composition on the Structure and Properties of Austenitic
Fe-Cr-Ni Alloys

The author investigates the influence of constituents of cast alloys with 25 to 40 percent nickel and approximately 16 percent chrome on the structure and properties at normal and elevated temperatures. Also the influence of small amounts of tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, boron, titanium and aluminum is discussed.

steyns, R.P. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Influence of Copper
on the Properties of Nickel-base Alloys

Properties of Nickel-base Alloys
The author presents results of experimental investigation of physical and mechanical properties of alloys of approximately 0.19% Co, 0.04% Ni, 3.5% Mo, 1.7% Ti, 1.8% Nb, 1.0% Al, 0.8% Cu, 2.8% Mn, and 1.0% Fe. Special emphasis is given to the effect of added copper.

Leone, S.A. (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences), E.A.
Engineer, and M.D. Masters (Engineer); Intermetallic Composites
In Lowest Phase in Fe-Cr-Ni-Ni-Al Alloy With Variable Compositions

changes in phase composition of cast Fe-Cr-Ni alloys with approxi-
mately 16% Cr and 2% Ni and V, Mo, Nb, Ti and Al as additional agents
are investigated. The effect of quenching and tempering temperatures
and their time element on the development of the intermetallic compound
is discussed.

Abstract.—Graphic Method of Determining the Creep Strength by Parametric Dependency
The author presents a graphic method for the use of parametric dependence (time-temperature method) to determine long-time properties from short-time creep tests.

I.A. [Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences, USSR] and O.A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Creep Investigation of
Steel in the State of Complex Strain.

Results of tests for determining the creep strength of austenitic heat-resistant steel samples in the form of thin-walled tubes under combined tension and torsion at various rates at 500°C.

KARSKIY, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Brittle failure of metals under creep conditions. [Trudy]
TSNIITMASH 100:26-41 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Creep of metals)

YAROVINSKIY, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARSKIY, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk;
NIKITINA, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Cast perlite steels for power units operating at temperatures of 540° and 570°. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 100:119-161
'59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Heat-resistant alloys)

137-58-4-7050

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 107 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karjanskiy, V. S.

TITLE: Measures for Improving the Quality of Rolling Rolls (O merakh uluchsheniya kachestva prokatnykh valkov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno- tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 10, pp 152-164

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the purposes for which they will be used, different measures are employed to improve the quality of rolls (R). In thick and medium-sheet mills, R of carbon steel usually go out of order because of wear of the chilled layer or because of crumbling out of the cementite formation on the surface of the cast iron. Measures taken to reduce crumbling out are the following: use of R with graphite inclusions, uniform cooling, heat to a temperature of 120°, employment of R made of Mg iron or of Cr-Ni steel. Wear of R diminishes when the sheet to be rolled is accurately heated and when the hardness and ductility of the working layer of the R is improved. The employment of Mg iron to form a strong core diminishes the number of R in thin-sheet mills. R for continuous thin-sheet mills should be made with

Card 1/2

137-58-4-7050

Measures for Improving the Quality of Rolling Rolls

necks of greater strength. R for temper mills and cold rolling should be made of Cr-Ni- or Cr-Ni-Mn iron. When medium and merchant R are employed, the depth of cementation is usually inadequate to penetrate the full depth of the groove profile and, therefore, a portion of the surface of the pass falls into a softer zone. In order to obtain a cementite zone along the entire working profile of the R, they should be cast in shaped iron chill molds. In billet and rail-and-beam mills, particularly with R having short bodies, R of Mg and Cr-Ni-Mg iron are successfully displacing steel rolls.

V. O.

1. Rolling mills
2. Rolls--Improvement

Card 2/2

KARSKIIY, V. Ye.

PA 196T97

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron, Casting Structure Jul 51

"Admixtures of Sulfur and Tellurium in Casting Chilled Rolls," V. Ye. Karskiy, Engg Intuzhino Roll Casting Plant

"Litey Proizvod" No 7, pp 7 9

Discusses effect of and procedure for using admixts of sulfur and tellurium for improving macrostructure of chilled rolls, i.e., increasing depth of chilled layer and decreasing transitional zone. Tellurium proved 16 times more efficient than sulfur in achieving good results, 196T97

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron, Casting Structure (Contd) Jul 51

and its application yields rolls satisfactory in macrostructure, even from low-quality metal which otherwise gives rolls with extended transitional zone.

196T97

Brit Abs 131 (KARSKIY, V. E.) KARSKIY, V. YE.
June 1953

Ferrous Metallurgy

Influence of additions of sulphur and tellurium during casting of hardened rolls. V. E. Karskiy (*Dissegl. Oblev.*, 1952, May, 165-168; *J Iron Steel Inst.*, 1953, 173, 200). The production of high-quality cast-Fe rolls is discussed and the improved structure obtained by adding S and Te described. R. B. CLARKE.

KARSSKIY, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich; DOROSHCHENKO, Pavel Petrovich;
SYCHEV, M., red.; KUZNETSOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Cupola furnaces with water cooling] Vagranki s vodianym okh-
lazhdeniem. Lugansk, Luganskoe oblastnoe izd-vo, 1959. 12 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Cupola furnaces)

KARSKY, G.

Systematic differences in fundamental catalogs and the method of equal altitudes.
In Russina, p. 227.

STUDIA GEOPHYSICA ET GEODAETICA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Geofysikalni ustav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAT), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KARSKY, G.

Determination of the interpolation argument. p. 116.

GEODETICKY A KARTOGRAFICKY OBZOR. (Ustredni sprava geodesie a kartografie) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, December 1959, Uncl.

KARSKY, G.

"Astronomical dictionary in six languages" by J. Kleczek. Reviewed by
G. Karsky. Geod kart obzor 8 no.1:16 Ja '62.
1. Geodeticky a topegraficky ustav, Praha.

CHARAMZA, Frantisek, inz.; KARSKY, Georgij, inz.; KASL, Josef, inz.;
KOCIAN, Jan, inz.; STASTNY, Vaclav, inz.; VISOVA, Eva, inz.

Problem of automation of geodetic calculations. Geod kart obzor
10 no.9/10:217-222 0 '64

KARSKY, MUDr.

Therapy of pain. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.14:333-334
20 July 55.

(PAIN, therapy)

KARSKY V.

AMJ

I

Karsky, Vladimir, Dlouhodobé průměry teplot vzduchu. (Averages of atmospheric temperature over long periods.) Meteorologické zprávy, 4(1-2) 23, 1950. fig. HH&BH- The table on page 2 of the cover shows monthly and annual air temperature averages for the period of 1901-1930 obtained from 48 observation stations in Bohemia and Moravia. Only the Prague station shows an absolute continuity of location and observation for the entire period. The distribution of the stations is shown on the attached map. This distribution is not even but is sufficiently dense. There is, however, ~~not~~ an unfortunate paucity of stations in the 800-1300 meter altitude range. Subject Headings: 1. Temperature normals 2. Long period records 3. Normal period (1901-1930) 4. Czechoslovakia. - G.T.

KARSKY, V.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: METEOROLOGICKE ZPRAVY. Vol. 11, no. 4/5, Oct 1958

KARSKY, V. Annual variation of air temperature in Czechoslovakia. p. 108

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1958, Unclass

KARSLIYEV, S.G.

Role of the upper comb of cotton combing machines. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.2:61-65 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
imeni Kirova.

KARSLIYEV, S.G.

Experimental study of the role of the top comb in the combing machines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekstil.prom. no.3:51-56 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni Kirova.

KARSLIYEV, S.G.; SMIRNOV, K.P.

Regulation of the batch length on GD-12 combing machines. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. teks. prom. no.6:34-38 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
imeni S.M. Kirova. Submitted March 12, 1965.

BONDARENKO, V.S.; ANDROSOV, V.F.; KARSLIYEVA, V.I.

Effect of the position of the meniscus of a liquid in a reading capillary on the result of measuring the Zeta potential of capillary systems by the electroosmosis method. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.4:1032-1034 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
Submitted May 19, 1964.

KARSLYANTS, V. P., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The retention of vitamin C in pickled and salted vegetables and in the vegetable dishes served in the therapeutic-prophylactic installations of the city of Alma-Ata". Alma-Ata, 1959. 15 pp (Kazakh State Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 150)

KARSNICKI, W.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMISLOLE Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1958

KARSNICKI, W. The purpose and importance of cost accounting and statistics of heavy building machinery. p. 17

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAT) LC Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

KARSNICKI, Wladyslaw, mgr., inz.

A conference in Bratislava on steel constructions, September 5-8, 1961. Przegl spaw 14 no.2:56 '62.

1. Biuro Studiow i Projektow Konstrukcji Stalowych "Mostostal"

KARSNICKI, Wladyslaw

Sixth Congress of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, Stockholm, June 26-July 1, 1960. Nauka polska 11 no.2:121-122 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Biuro Studiow i Projektow Konstrukcji Stalowych, Mostostal, Warszawa.

CA

KARSNITSKAYA, M.S.

12

The amounts and properties of the glycerides present in milk fat. M. Karsnitskaya (Tsitrljasev Agr. Acad., Moscow). *Molochnaya Prom.* 9, No. 5, 22-3(1948); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) 1949, E, 846.—The milk fat used for these tests was obtained from sweet-cream butter by warming the latter to 50°, filtering, and dissolving in acetone. By slowly cooling this liquid to -15° three fractions were obtained: I (14%) from 30 to 0°, m. 53.9-60.2°; II (21%) from 0 to -5°, m. 37.7°; and III (65%) obtained by distg. off the acetone, solidifying 6.1°. The following values are reported for fractions I, II, and III in order: refraction at 40°, 38.6-42.0, 41.6, 45.1; Reichert-Meissel no. 1.7-16.6, 28.0, 36.8; sapon no. 203-212, 223, 229.0; Polenske no. 1.7-1.85, 2.15, 3.9; iodine no. 6.3-17.2, 24.0, 43.4.
M. G. Moore

CA

KARSNITSKAYA M. S

12

Changes in unique cheese during freezing. M. Karsnitskaya and A. Kholopova. *Molekulya* *Pris.* 10, No.

12, 38-40(1949).—Freezing unique cheese in all stages of ripening lowers the bacterial population and slows ripening by half, when -18° is the freezing temp. Cheese frozen during the early ripening state eventually ripens and its properties do not differ from normal. G. M. Kholopoff

KARSNITSKAYA, M. S.

Agriculture

Production of cheese and brynza (Caucasian cheese) on collective farms. Moskva, Sel'-khozgiz, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. BARABANSHCHIKOV, N.; KARSNITSKAYA, M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milk

7. Problem of horsebreeding for milk production, Konevodstvo 23 No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KARSNITSKAYA, Mariya Sergeyevna

[Practical work in dairying] Praktikum po molochnomu delu.
Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry,
1961. 336 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Dairying)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5417

Bezpalyy, Vladimir Illarionovich, Ivan Yakovlevich Byaler, Nikolay Georgiyevich Karsnitskiy, and Leonid Dmitriyevich Saprykin

Sbornyy zhelezobeton v podzemnom stroitel'stve (Precast Reinforced Concrete in Underground Construction) Kiyev, Gosstroyizdat USSR, 1961. 248 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: I. Reznichenko; Tech. Ed.: Ye. Zelenkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for builders and designers of underground structures. It may also be used by students taking courses in construction, transportation, or hydraulic engineering.

COVERAGE: Soviet and non-Soviet experience gained in designing and building underground structures is presented in a generalized form, and methods for determining stress states in rock and calculations of reinforcements for different types of excavations are discussed. Considerable attention is given to constructional problems of precast ferroconcrete tunnel linings and shaft casings. Included are

Card 1/7

Precast Reinforced Concrete (Cont.)

SOV/5417

problems dealing with the manufacture of structures, and the organization and mechanization of tunneling and excavating. Chs. V, VIII, and part of I were written by V. I. Bezpalyy; the Foreword and Chs. I, II, IX, and XI, by I. Ya. Byaler; Chs. III, IV, X, and part of II, by N. G. Karsnitskiy; and Chs. VI and VII, by L. D. Saprykin. No personalities are mentioned. There are 86 references, all Soviet.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

Card 7/7

AC/dwm/os
8/7/61

GONCHARENKO, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRECHUKHIN, I.M., inzh.;
KARSSKIY, V.Ye., inzh.

Vacuum treatment of cast iron for roll casting. Stal' 21
no.12:1137-1141 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Lutuginskiy zavod prokatnykh valkov.
(Rolls (Iron mills))
(Vacuum metallurgy)

KARSTEN, A.A. (Petropavlovsk)

Virgin Territory and prospects for its development. Geog. v
shkole 25 no.1:10-18 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Virgin Territory--Economic geography)

KARSTEN, Tina

Trip abroad. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no.7/8:19-20 J1-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

TSEKHOMSKIY, A.M.; KARSTENS, D.I.; Khabibulina, F.Ya.

Marshallite in the weathering surface of Sinian formation; in
the Yenisey Range. Trudy VSEGEI 113:51-68 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

81574

S/076/60/034/06/19/040
B015/B061

5.5310

AUTHORS: Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye., Dubrovin, A. V., Karstens, G. L.
(Moscow)

TITLE: The Use of Mass Spectrometers With Heterogeneous Magnetic
Fields for Gas Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 6, pp. 1275-1279

TEXT: The use of a heterogeneous magnetic field in mass spectrometry has some advantages. The gas content in samples of bismuth, gold, germanium, zirconium, lanthanum, and various types of copper was determined here. The experiments were carried out in a special glass apparatus (Fig. 2), and a special device (Fig. 1) was used for the introduction of the gases. The gas current was regulated with a bimetal capillary (of ЭЖ-69 (EZh-69), or ЭЖ-3С (EI-3S) steel). The analysis of the gases separated from the metals was carried out with a glass mass spectrometer (radius: 50 mm), and a metallic mass spectrometer (radius: 152 mm). The spectra were shown up with a self-recording electronic ЭНП-09 (EPP-09) potentiometer, attached to an ЭМУ-2Н (EMU-2P) amplifier.

Card 1/2

81574

The Use of Mass Spectrometers With Heterogeneous Magnetic Fields for Gas Analysis

S/076/60/034/06/19/040
B015/B061

In order to achieve complete gas separation from the sample, this was melted down in a vacuum by the use of different methods corresponding to the melting temperature of the sample. With samples of a high gas content (e.g. lanthanum), the sample was boiled in a MTB-10 (LGZ-10) high-frequency furnace, and the separated gas was diluted in a special collecting device (Fig. 3) by liquid helium. The values obtained (Table) show that 10^{-3} to $10^{-4}\%$ gases were separated from the samples, and thus the gas content in some cases greatly exceeded the content of other impurities. Even smaller quantities of gas can be determined by the method described. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskikh problem
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute for Physical Problems)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1958

Card 2/2

39502

S/056/62/043/002/053/053
B108/B102

24.7600

AUTHORS: Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye., Yegorov, V. S., Karstens, G. E.,
Kazak, B. N.

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic properties of transition metal single crystals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
no. 2(8), 1962, 731-733

TEXT: The change in resistivity of transition metal single crystals (Pd, Re, Mo) with the change in field strength of a strong magnetic field (up to some 150 koe) was studied at 4.2°K. The results show that Pd and Re have open Fermi surfaces. The Fermi surface of Pd is similar to that of Pt. The square-law increase of resistivity of Mo with increasing magnetic field strength is indicative of a closed Fermi surface. There are 2 figures and 1 table. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences
USSR)

Card 1/2

Galvanomagnetic properties of ...

S/056/62/043/002/053/053
B108/B102

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1962

4.

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; KARBSTENS, G.H.; MOZHAYEV, V.V.

Galvanomagnetic properties of Fe. Zhur.ekspl. i teo. fiz. 41
no.6:1979-1984. Je '64.

1. Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR.

(MIRA 21:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042555

S/0056/64/046/006/1979/1984

AUTHORS: Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye.; Karstens, G. E.; Mozhayev, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of galvanomagnetic properties of Pd

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 6, 1964, 1979-1984

TOPIC TAGS: palladium, galvanomagnetic property, Fermi surface, transition metal, low temperature research

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of sufficiently detailed data on the Fermi surfaces of transition metals, the authors investigated the galvanomagnetic properties of single-crystal samples of Pd, whose purity was represented by $\rho(T = 300K)/\rho(T = 4.2K) = 1500-2100$. The measurements were made on chemically purified palladium at 4.2K. The angular dependences of the resistance and of the Hall emf were normally investigated in fields up to 26 kOe, although some samples were measured in a field of 36 kOe. It has been established that

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042555

palladium has an open Fermi surface, and the experimental results are consistent with a surface constituting a "three-dimensional grid of corrugated cylinders," with the cylinder axes along the fourfold axes of the reciprocal lattice. The average constant diameter of these cylinders is approximately $(0.25 \pm 0.03) b$, where b is the palladium reciprocal lattice period in the $[100]$ direction: $b = 2(2\pi/a)$, $a = 3.88 \text{ \AA}$. It is concluded that the open surface of palladium represents holes.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec63

DATE ACQ:

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, NP

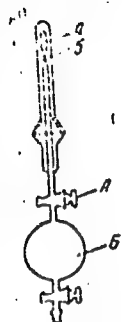
NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

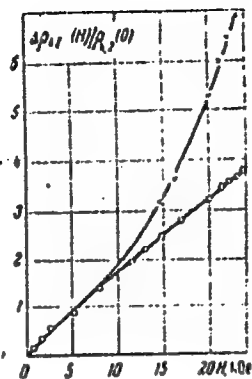
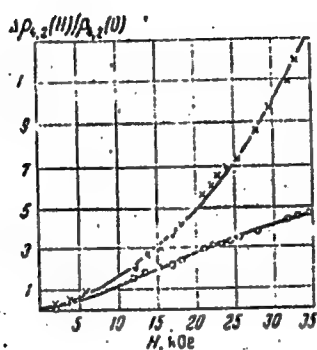
Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042555

ENCLOSURE: 01



Ampoule
for melting
A - petcock

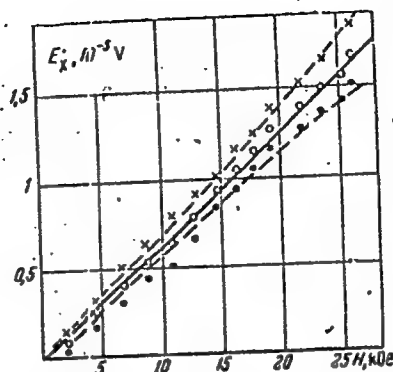
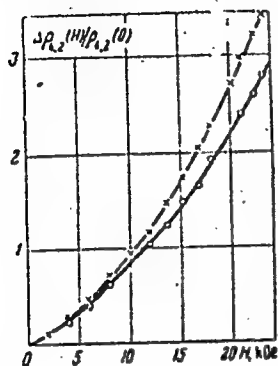


Variation of resistance in magnetic field for
samples Pd-9 (left) and Pd-51 (right)

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042555

ENCLOSURE: 02



Dependence of resistivity (Pd-10 sample, left) and Hall emf (right, sample Pd-9) on the magnetic field

Card: 4/4

L 36458-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018798 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/005/1202/1204

AUTHOR: Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye.; Karstens, G. E.; Mozhayev, V. V. 5/6
B

ORG: Institute of Problems in Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the galvanomagnetic properties of hydrogenized palladium single crystals 4

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 5, 1967, 1202-1204

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen doped palladium, crystal anisotropy, electromotive force, Hall constant, Fermi surface

ABSTRACT: The galvanomagnetic properties and Hall electromotive force have been studied in high-purity hydrogenized palladium single crystals with $\rho(T=300K)/\rho(T=4.2K) \sim 3000$ for hydrogen concentrations between 0 and 20 at %. Within these limits, the nature of the resistance anisotropy did not vary. The resistance anisotropy in

Card 1/2

L 36458-66

ACC NR: AP6018798

effective fields remained constant, and the Hall constant for small hydrogen concentrations (0—3 at %) did not change. On the basis of the data obtained, it can be concluded that a small hydrogen concentrations no change develops in the open regions of the Fermi surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2 *HS*

KARSULIN G.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Synthetic dry oils. p. 43. KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI.
Vol 1, No 2, 1952.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress,
Vol 1, No 14, December 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED

L 24056-66 ENT(d)/EWP(1) LJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6013237

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0031/0031

INVENTOR: Misulovin, L. Ya.; Karsums, A. M.; Koblents, Ya. G.; Lomas, T. A.;
Artsishevskiy, V. V. 37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Matrix ferrite diode-storage device. ^{166/} Class 21, No. 180630 [announced by the
State Electrical Equipment Plant of the Latvian Sovnarkhoz (Zavod VEF Latviyskogo
SHKh); Scientific Research Institute of Urban and Rural Telephone Communications
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: storage device, ferrite core memory, *ferrite*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a matrix ferrite diode-storage device which, using a relay control, has the number of columns which corresponds to the information, while the number of rows is determined by the code. In order to use the recording wires for all the cores of one row and to combine them with the output wires of the row, the input of each recording wire is connected through the controlling contact to the battery minus pole, while its output is connected to the actuating device using the controlled relay. In order to combine the recording windings with the output windings, one winding, which in series with the decoupling diode is connected with the recording wire at one end and with the reading wire at

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.374.32

L 24056-66

ACC NR: AP6013237

the other, is wound around each ferrite core. This winding serves all the cores of one row and is connected through the selecting contact with the battery pole on one side and through the controlling contact with the reading current source on the other. [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun63/

Card

2/2 dda-

Karsun, Ye. A.

SHMIDT, T.A.; KARSUN, Ye.A.

Strongyliasis in Odessa Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. supplement
to no. 1:74 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney Odess ogo meditsinskogo instituta
i parazitologicheskogo otdeleniya Odesskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(ODESSA PROVINCE--NEMATODA)

KARSENKIN, P. S.

Mine Railroads

Mechanizing the changing of mine cars at the mine surface. Mekh.trud.rab. 7, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KARSUNKINA, V.A.

Cooperation between the zinc and copper industries (on the example of the Ural Mountain plants). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:150-155 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra ekonomiki promyshlennosti.

(Zinc--Metallurgy) (Copper--Metallurgy)

Karsybekov, M. A.

Hydrogenation of acetylene. M. A. Karsybekov (Kazakh State Univ., Alma-Ata). *Russk. khim. rev.* 1955, 34, 165-70. In hydrogenation of C_2H_2 in aq. fumaric acid over Raney Ni at 0-80° the greatest yield of C_2H_4 was obtained at catalyst potential of 400-500 mv. relative to a calomel half-cell; the highest yield was obtained from a 1:3 mixt. of C_2H_2 and H, when up to 81.7% C_2H_4 was obtained, based on utilized C_2H_2 . Hydrogenation in 0.1N NaOH is retarded by addn. of fumaric acid. G. M. Kosolantoff.

PM

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g

KARSYSNKOV, M.A., Cand Chem Sci—(diss): "Hydrogenation of acetylene in the liquid phase." Alma-Ata, 1958. 28 pp with graphs (Kazakh State U in S.M.Kirov) 150 copies, Bibliography at end of text (10 titles) (K1,49-58,120)

KARSYBEKOV, M.A.; SOKOL'SKIY, D.V.

Hydrogenation of acetylene in the liquid phase. Report No.2:
Hydrogenation of acetylene on palladium catalyst. Trudy Inst.
khim.nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 2:134-142 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Acetylene) (Hydrogenation) (Palladium)

SOKOL'SKIY, D.V.; GOLODOV, F.G.; GOLODOVA, L.S.; YERZHANOV, A.I.;
POD"YECHIEVA, Ye.L.; Prinsipali uchastiya: KARSYBEKOV, M.A.,
dotsent; SDOBNOV, Ye., diplomnik; ANTONOV, N., diplomnik

Hydrogenation of cottonseed oil in solvents in a laboratory
column-type flow system with a fixed-bed catalyst. Trudy
Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 8:128-135 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Cottonseed oil) (Hydrogenation)

KARBYL MOVA, G.R.

"Thallium Plaster in the Treatment of Fungus Diseases of the Scalp." Cand Med
Sci, Samarkand Medical Inst, Samarkand, 1954. (RZhEio., No 3, Apr 55)

30: Ser.No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15).

KARSYBEKOVA, G. R.

MLA Absorption and excretion of brilliant G. R. Karsy-
bekova. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Med. i
Biol. 1956, No. 7, 118-21. The absorption of Tl from
TlOAc depilatory plasters used in the treatment of ring worm
varies markedly with individual and has little relation to the
content of Tl in the plaster. The plasters remain effective
even though 85% of the Tl is absorbed from a 3% plaster.
The excretion of Tl is slow and interrupted. The rate of ex-
cretion for children is larger than for adults. The most
intense excretion is during the 4 weeks after application
of the plaster. The application of a second plaster results
in a greater and more rapid excretion. Presumably the ab-
sorption is more rapid the second time. The histological
changes in the skin produced by Tl plasters are temporary.
John Howe Smith.

KARSYBEKOVA, G.R.

Fungous flora in the city of Karaganda. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.1:
78-79 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav. -- kand. med. nauk G.R.Karsy-
bekova) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KARAGANDA-FUNGI, PATHOGENIC)

WITKIS ZEMO HHH Helena

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H-23
Application, Part 3. - Chemical Wood Pulp Industry,
Hydrolysis Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 22831

Author : Helena Karszewska

Inst : -

Title : Wastes of Cellulose Industry as Raw Materials for Fermenta-
tion Industry.

Orig Pub : Przem. spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 10, 436-438

Abstract : It is recommended to utilize the used up sulfite lyes for
alcohol production with a raised yield (application of cor-
responding species of yeast), production of yeast and other
various fermentation products (acetone, butanol).

Card 1/1

KART, B.

Noncontractual construction of apartment houses. Stroitel' no.4:14
Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener otdeleniya kapital'nogo stroitel'stva zavoda
"Novoye Sormovo".
(Apartment houses)

KART, B. INZH
KART, B., inzh.

Experience in constructing apartment houses in Gorkiy using
local labor. Gor.i sel.stroi. no.8/5:5-9 Ag-S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Gorkiy--Apartment houses)

MALYSHEV, S.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.P.; KARTA, V.G.

Mastering the rolling of beam columns on the rail and structural
steel 800 mill. Stal' 23 no. 3 253-255 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KARTACHEV, N.N.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.L.

Mass burial of insects on the shores of salt ponds of the western Uzboy
Valley. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 59 no.2:31-32 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Uzboy Valley--Insects, Fossil) (Insects, Fossil--Uzboy Valley)

KARTAK, B.R.

Phosphate coating of metal for cold upsetting. Kuz.-shtan.
proizv. 5 no.10:40-41 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L-32021-66

ACC NR: AP6005495

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/001/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Kartak, Jan (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Prague)

ORG: none

40
B

TITLE: Feed control for powder fuel for steam boilers. CZ Pat. No. PV 6032-64

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 1, 1966, 13

TOPIC TAGS: steam boiler, combustion control, powder fuel

ABSTRACT: A method of controlling fuel combustion has been introduced whereby the fuel feed rate is regulated either by steam pressure or by the amount of steam produced while the air rate is controlled either by signaling this amount or the oxygen or carbon dioxide content in the combustion products. The fuel feed signal is constantly adjusted by a corrective signal produced by heat radiated from the flame or by a similar signal depending on this heat, or by both signals. In this arrangement a decrease in the corrective signal increases the principal signal and vice versa. In cycles with direct fuel blowing, the supply of primary air is also subject to continuous control by the above-described corrective signals. [KP]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 30Oct64

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6034657 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/008/0014/0014

AUTHOR: Kartak, Jan (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: Control of supply of fuel and air for combustion. CZ Pat. No. PV 4679-64

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 8, 1966, 14

TOPIC TAGS: fuel control, combustion, combustion product, furnace

ABSTRACT: A method of controlling the supply of fuel and air for combustion when fuel is burnt in a volume is presented. The signal is picked up from a large amount of heat radiated by the combustion product on the heating surfaces in the furnace. The amount of heat is signalled by the combustion product to the additional heat-exchange surfaces as a multiple of the difference between the temperatures of the combustion products. These signals are added to give the resulting pulse. Control of the air intake is carried out at the extreme value of the resulting impulse, while control of the fuel intake is carried out by the instantaneous value of the resulting signal. [KS]

SUB CODE: 21/SUBM DATE: 20Aug64/

Card 1/1

CHURCH, J.

Theory of the multiple integral. p. 400.

OSLOTT, K. RESEARCH INFORMATION vol. 20, no. 4, Nov. 1955

Czechoslovakia

so. RESEARCH INFORMATION vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

KARTAK, K.

"Mathematical methods in chemical engineering" by V.G. Jenson,
G.V. Jeffrey. Reviewed by K. Kartak. Chem listy 58 no.10:
1180-1181 O '64.

KARTAK, K.

Theorem on substitution in Denjoy's integrals. p.410.

(Casopis Pro Pestovani Matematiky. Vol.81, no.4, Nov. 1956. Para, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.6, June 1957. Uncl.

KARTAK, M.

Kartak, M. Studying losses in long-distance heating systems. p. 275.
ENERGETIKA. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 7, Aug. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

KARTAKOVA, C.

PRCHLIK, J.; KARTAKOVA, C.; NOVOTNY, J. "Some methods for producing fine-grained and powdered mixtures."

Paliva, Praha, Vol 34, No 5, May 1954, p. 121

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KARTA KOVA, C. D.

Purification material and ammonium sulfate from waste
ferrous sulfate, J. Pechlik, L. Hlinak, and C. D. Karta-
kova. *Pulva* 35, 167-68 (1935).—An investigation was
made to produce economically for gas-works purification
material utilizing tech. FeSO_4 and waste NH_3 vapors for
manufg. tech. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. As a source for FeSO_4 , pyrite
and products from S burners were used, rich in Fe and low
in S. A schematic diagram was prepd. for small gas works,
whereby tech. FeSO_4 is contacted with NH_3 -contg. waste
waters in order to reduce their NH_3 content and to purify
them. In addn. these waters can be further used as fer-
tilizer in agriculture.
Jos. Lederer

KARTAKOVA, C.D.

CZECH

The manufacture of powdered and granulated material.
Y. P. Kartakova, and L. Novotny. *Patent 34,*
191-81. The material is used for
purification. The machinery, presses,
mills for the comminution, and mixers are described. It
is pointed out that the agglomeration process is not feasible
owing to the low strength of briquets in bulk handling.
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extractors were described. Of interest are data obtained
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✓ 267. PRODUCTION OF PURIFYING MATERIAL AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE FROM WASTE
FERROUS SULPHATE. Prochlik, J., Hlink, L. and Kartakova, D. (Pulva (Fuel,
Prague), June 1955, vol. 25, 151-152). A description is given of a purifying
agent for use in the gas industry and of its production from commercial ferrous
sulphate simultaneously with the production of ammonium sulphate. A proposed
plant layout is shown. It is also proposed to use ferrous sulphate for the
purification of waste ammoniacal waters at small gas works; the ammonia will
be converted in the water into ammonium sulphate and the water will be used as
a fertilizer. (L).

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Therapeutic experiments to influence chronic urticaria and extensive alopecias by ammonium chloride. Orv. hetil. 97 no. 5:137-140 29 Jan 56.

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(AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, ther. uso

alopecia areata & chronic urticaria, dis. & results.

(Hun))

(ALOPECIA AREATA, ther.

ammonium chloride, dos. & results. (Hun))

(URTICARIA

chronic, ther., ammonium chloride, dos. & results.

(Hun))

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no.11:481-484 15 Mr'64.

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